## Муниципальный этап по Английскому языку

### 9 класс

For items **1–10** listen to a talk about an explorer and decide whether the statements (**1–10**) are TRUE, or FALSE according to the text you hear. You will hear the text twice.

**Задание 1:** The speaker outlined his talk.  
Thor Heyerdahl graduated from the University of Oslo with a major in Geography.  
Thor Heyerdahl went on his first journey to Polynesia in the first half of the 20th century.  
With the Коn-Tiki Thor Heyerdahl proved his theory that humans came to Polynesia with the ocean  
currents.  
The Kon-Tiki expedition did not take off and Heyerdahl continued to travel.  
Thor Heyerdahl was alone in the Kon-Tiki expedition.  
In the late 60s Thor Heyerdahl tried to prove the contact between ancient Egypt and South America.  
In 1958, Thor Heyerdahl established the Norwegian Academy of Sciences.  
Thor Heyerdahl was awarded Oscar for the best fiction film.  
Thor Heyerdahl passed away in his hometown.

**Задание 2:** At the beginning of the conversation, the principal announced the issue of parties in  
students’ dorms.  
music halls.  
college libraries.

**Задание 3:** What is NOT TRUE about the parties?  
They hinder studying process.  
They annoy many students.  
They are not lengthy.

**Задание 4:** The principal’s first idea was to  
Allow parties for a small fee.  
Forbid the parties in the halls of college dorms.  
Change the time for the parties.

**Задание 5:** What does the principal think about Eva’s idea of one party a semester?  
She doesn’t find it viable.  
She finds it fair to everyone.  
She doesn’t think it will be very popular among students.

**Задание 6:** What is NOT the final solution to the problem?  
Students will have to pay for the room.  
Students will have to arrange their parties in a different building.  
Students will have to reduce the number of parties per semester.

For items **7–16**, read the passage below and choose the option which best fits according to the text.  
**Learning about the science of shyness**  
David Robson talks about his own experience of getting to grips with shyness On the day I received an offer from my first-choice university, I expected to feel elation and excitement. I had spent years preparing for this moment, and yet when it came, I felt only dread at the thought of freshers’ week and all the social challenges this would inevitably involve. Nonetheless, I assumed this was a stroke of extreme good luck – a one-off, though the potential for rejection seemed immense, and I feared I would spend the next few years in loneliness. But, luckily, I was wrong. Today, as a science writer, I’ve witnessed a wealth of new research that has identified the psychological barriers that prevent us from building better relationships. Consider a phenomenon known as the liking gap. In a series of experiments, psychologists asked two strangers to meet and chat and then questioned each party about their expectations and perceptions of the conversation. Before speaking, both assumed that the exchange would feel uncomfortable – yet they ended up enjoying it far more than they had believed they would. One study examined the impressions of university dorm-mates, with questionnaires in September – when they first met – and follow-ups in October, December, February and May. The researchers found the liking gap, firmly established on the first meeting, persisted for several months, until the roomies had eventually formed a more stable relationship with more accurate judgements of each other’s feelings. When I first learned about this research, I couldn’t help but cringe at all the times I had been afflicted by the liking gap at university. After meeting charming, funny and kind people, whom I wanted to get to know better, I would doubt that this was reciprocated. As a result, I would avoid any further contact for fear that I might seem embarrassingly needy. I would even turn down party invitations from people who I genuinely appreciated and admired, on the assumption they had only asked me out of politeness. I believe, the liking gap has its roots in too much introspection. We are so busy worrying about the impression we’ve given – and agonising over every tiny thing that we might have said wrong, thought wrong, done wrong – that we miss all the positive signals. We don’t notice someone’s laughter or encouraging smile or the warmth in their eyes. Digging into the scientific literature, I soon found examples of many other misplaced fears. For instance, many of us are too shy about giving compliments or expressing our gratitude for other’s actions, for instance. We assume that they already know how great they are and we doubt our abilities to express those compliments elegantly. We imagine our gestures will seem clumsy and awkward. Expressing appreciation of others not only brings joy to the person receiving the praise but also to the person saying it; most people feel much better for having spoken their warm feelings. Unfortunately, our natural reserve means that most of us miss out on these opportunities to cement our bonds.  
Surprisingly, I have found that simply learning about concepts such as the liking gap can help us conquer our shyness, but it also needs perseverance if the effects are to last. As you will have found when learning any skill, greater confidence comes with regular practice outside our usual comfort zones. For me, an ambition to speak Italian gave me the necessary push. As my fluency in the language increased, I started arranging “conversation exchanges” with native speakers who wished to practise their English. Needless to say, I made many blunders, but I was touched to see how sensitively my conversation partners saved me from embarrassment and how easy it was to build a friendship despite the language barrier. Striking up new conversations in my native language suddenly felt a lot less daunting. At the height of my shyness at university, it would have seemed inconceivable that I would write a book about social connection – let alone support it with public talks and media interviews. I don’t regret those years of anxiety, I remember that time with overwhelming gratitude to all the people who proved my fears of rejection to be false.

**Задание 7:** When David was accepted to the chosen university, he  
reacted differently to what he had anticipated.  
was eager to welcome new challenges in life.  
felt thrilled and overjoyed about the news.  
decided to turn the invitation down immediately.

**Задание 8:** The liking gap experiment shows that people  
underestimate how much others can like their company.  
feel uncomfortable about asking questions.  
are initially embarrassed about answering questions.  
are prepared for criticism and judgement.

**Задание 9:** According to the research conducted at university, the liking gap  
wears off within a couple of hours.  
remains unbridgeable for some people.  
helps build a more stable relationship.  
lingers for quite a long time.

**Задание 10:** David didn’t pursue further contact with the people he liked because  
he doubted their genuine interest in him.  
he felt uncomfortably inferior to them.  
he was embarrassed to get too much attention.  
asking someone out made him cringe.

**Задание 11:** David thinks that the liking gap arises from  
focusing on one’s own thoughts and behaviour.  
missing out on the funny side of everyday life.  
a wish to make a good first impression.  
lack of encouragement from others to start a conversation.

**Задание 12:** People avoid paying compliments because they  
don’t want to be interfering and nosy.  
think they may sound impolite and inept.  
are not being complimented in return.  
believe it is simple flattery.

**Задание 13:** According to David, showing appreciation results in  
being praised in return.  
shared feelings of comfort and pleasure.  
cementing friendly feelings.  
creating a warm atmosphere.

**Задание 14:** When fighting shyness it is important  
to practise longer every day.  
to work at the liking gap issue.  
to remain in you comfort zone.  
to stay determined.

**Задание 15:** What is NOT true about David’s “conversational exchanges”?  
He made mistakes when speaking Italian.  
His partners were delicate and understanding.  
It became easier for him to initiate a talk in English.  
He felt embarrassed because of the language barrier.

**Задание 16:** Looking back, now David feels:  
rejected and anxious.  
regretful and nostalgic.  
supported and appreciated.  
surprised and thankful.

**Задание 17:** One of the staples of the Russian cuisine and daily diet historically has always been porridge. **(1)** . Guryev porridge’ breaks all the rules. **(2)** . You can serve it every day or on a festive table. **(3)** . However, in this case, there is abundant evidence that Count and Minister of Finance Dmitry Guryev did indeed bring this amazing dish into the everyday life of Russian nobility. **(4)**. The Count in fact was difficult to surprise with culinary masterpieces, but this dish made an indelible impression on him. Soon after Guryev’s porridge began to conquer the estates and country mansions of Russian nobility. **(5)**. The dish was very popular and became a favorite dessert of Emperor Alexander III. In Russian cuisine, Guryev porridge appeared at about the same times as beef Stroganoff. **(6)**. The main reason is the extremely laborious method in which it has to be cooked. **(7)** Semolina porridge itself proves to be a deceptively simple but simultaneously complicated porridge, a feature that differentiates it from all other traditional Russian porridges. **(8)** . However, many still love it: it takes just a few minutes to cook and has a very tender and creamy consistency. **(9)** . Even though it sounds not particularly tasty, these skins are sweet and delicious, giving the porridge its signature caramelly taste that distinguishes it from other desserts. To “assemble” the dish you have to first cover the bottom of the bowl with a layer of porridge. **(10)** Repeat the layering, ending with porridge on top.

**Задание 18:** 1. A Japanese developer has been announced it will demolish a new tower of luxury flats in Tokyo only weeks from completing. The reason? The 10-storey building was blocking beautiful views of Mount Fuji.​  
2. The idea a developer would reach such a decision in Britain is inconceivable. In London, flats are usually built to make a profit. If they have a beautiful view, good luck to those who buying them. To hell with anyone else’s beauty.​  
3. One of what was the government’s last decision greenlighting a huge 20-storey concrete slab that is being about to rise on the banks of the Thames next to the National Theatre.​  
4. It is hideous, and will dominate the once-glorious view of the St Paul’s cathedral from Waterloo Bridge. Paradoxically, its developer is a Japanese Corporation Mitsubishi.​  
5. Beauty is a word you never hear in British election campaigns. They are about money and little else. In Tokyo, the dignified regulation of the public sector does matters.​  
6. Maintaining the beauty of the environment is not a nimby fad but a duty expected of government in the public’s interest and pleasure.​  
7. The current collapse of planning control in the capital has seen two Nine Elms towers to rise almost 60 storeys, making Big Ben look like a toothpick in comparison. Last week, another “luxury” monster was announced up-river, near Battersea Park.​  
8. The company behind the scheme is spotted a subsidiary of Cerberus Capital Management, run by an American billionaire, Stephen Feinberg.​  
9. These towers now are litter the Thames, being mostly foreign-owned and empty. A Guardian survey of one Vauxhall tower revealed just 10% of its occupants are British. ​  
10. The new Battersea tower could hardly be more out of place. It will soar as a ghostly presence over the visually delicate neighbourhood of Chelsea. It will also tower over the secluded acres of the park and continue the conversion of the Thames into an utterly urban canyon.​  
11. I cannot imagine another world city that would permit such visual outrages. Parisians laugh with derision at what has been done to London’s skyline. Romans are astonished. Americans ask, but who is in charge?​  
12. No one consults London’s citizens in any meaningful way on these planning decisions. They are visible assertions of the power of a greed.​  
13. High-buildings policy in the capital is supposedly overseen by the mayor, at present Sadiq Khan. Like his predecessors, Ken Livingstone and Boris Johnson, he has no sense of beauty. Government ministers also hardly refuse to interfere because their party coffers are stuffed by the building lobby. ​  
14. In Tokyo, we see democracy working. The Fuji affair is that of a community demanding that the beauty of its surroundings shall be respected by elected authority.  
15. The sadness is that no British politician has the guts to tell Mitsubishi to show London the deference to beauty demanded in Japan.​

**Решили задания и ответы по Олимпиаде муниципального этапа ВСОШ по Английскому языку для 9 класса 2024/25 для Москвы 19.11.2024 на проходит на площадке МЭШ**